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A NEW GENUS FOR TETTIGONIA TRIFASCIATA SAY.  
(HOMOPTERA; EUPTERYGIDAE.)

BY W. L. MCATEE.

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*Tettigonia trifasciata* Say falls, according to the latest arrangement<sup>1</sup> of the genera of the Eupterygidae in the genus *Erythroneura* Fitch. However, it differs from other species of that genus, and indeed from all members of the family, so far as I am aware, in having the scutellum thickened and distinctly elevated apically. Seen from the side the dorsal outline is conspicuously interrupted by the prominent scutellum in this species; in others it is smooth. This notable difference in structure is accompanied by less important variations in venation, which in themselves make it undesirable to retain the species in *Erythroneura*. The second apical vein is curved, reaching margin at exterior angle of tegmen, and not infrequently it nearly or quite forms a stalk with first apical vein. In typical *Erythroneura*, the second apical vein clearly reaches the posterior margin of tegmen, and rarely, if ever, is united in a stalk with first apical vein.

For these reasons, therefore, and chiefly on account of the nature of the scutellum, I propose for the reception of this species, the genus:

**Hymetta**, new genus.

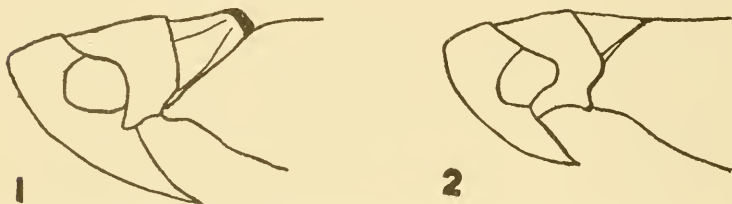
Type species: *T. [tettigonia] trifasciata*, Say, Thomas. Descriptions of new Hemipterous insects collected in the Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, performed by order of Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under command of Major Long. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Vol. 4, 1825, pp. 344-345 [Missouri]. Complete writings, Vol. II, 1859, pp. 259-260.

Both the fore and hind wings of this species are broader than those pos-

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<sup>1</sup>McAtee, W. L., Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 31, pp. 109-123, Nov. 29, 1918.

essed by most of its relatives; the hind wings being particularly ample. The most common color forms of the species have these broad wings milky white with the head and thorax shaded from ivory color to reddish brown. The fore wings are delicately marked with smoky to black, and orange to scarlet markings. In the dim spaces between the luxuriant dark green plants of a sphagnum bog, where I first realized the beauty of these little insects, their milky coloring seemed almost to glow, as they leaped from plant to plant in quick yet sailing flights. Then I wished I might have the privilege of naming so beautiful a creature in a way to commemorate its alabastrine color and its marbled tracery. After considerable study of the group, the need of a new generic name becoming apparent, I have made one from the name of a mountain, which among the ancient Greeks was famed for its wild flowers, its bees and honey, and its beautiful marble.



Scutellum and adjacent parts seen from side. Fig. 1.—*Hymetta trifasciata*; Fig. 2.—*Erythroneura obliqua*.

*Hymetta trifasciata* is a common species and has been recorded from territory having the following States as its limits: New York, Tennessee, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Kansas, a range here extended to Texas.

About Washington, D. C., the species has been taken on grape and hickory but is found in largest numbers and is most easily collected when hibernating among fallen leaves.

Markings of *Hymetta trifasciata* besides the crossbands described below which are always or nearly always present are the following: the jet black tip of the elevated scutellum; a black dot on corium near a point on claval suture about two-fifths of its length from apex of clavus; and dots and flecks over clavus and adjacent parts of corium varying through dusky to orange and scarlet.

#### KEY TO THE COLOR VARIETIES.

This key is based largely on the character of the colored crossbands of the tegmen. In the full color pattern these are three in number: (1), a broad interrupted dusky band (darkest at edges) across middle of clavus and on corium to front end of costal plaque; (2) a narrower interrupted band just in front of cross-veins, which often is bordered behind by a red line running to costal margin; and (3) a narrow dusky stripe, obliquely across apical cells to exterior apical angle of tegmen.

- A. Crossband 1 dusky.
- B. Crossband 2 dusky, margined posteriorly with red. var. *trifasciata*.
- BB. Crossband 2 obsolete.
- C. Crossband 1 prominent, 3 faint. var. *balteata* n. var.
- CC. Crossband 1 obsolete, 3 faint. var. *albata* n. var.
- AA. Crossband 1 chiefly red, 2 orange to red, and 3 faint. var. *anthisma* n. var.

***Hymetta trifasciata* var. *trifasciata* Say.**

This variety is that in which the crossbands are most distinct, especially 2, and the interrupted dusky band bordered posteriorly with reddish. In addition to the common characters previously mentioned this variety usually has an irregular parenthesis, two dots, and a short median posterior streak on vertex, markings near the anterior angles and on median line, especially behind, of pronotum, reddish.

***Hymetta trifasciata* var. *balteata*, new variety.**

This variety seems to be more common than the last; besides crossband 2 being obsolete, the red markings on head and thorax usually are lacking, these parts of body being ivory color often shading into reddish brown anteriorly.

Type, a female from Plummers Island, Md., December 4, 1913, W. L. McAtee. (Writer's collection.)

Other specimens examined are from Virginia, District of Columbia, Kansas and Texas.

***Hymetta trifasciata* var. *albata*, new variety.**

This variety almost entirely lacks the red markings, has crossband 1 represented only by a dusky shade, 2 by a short dark line near costa, and 3 faint.

Type, a female from Plummers Id., Md., September 13, 1914, W. L. McAtee. (Writer's collection.)

Paratype, a female from Church's Id., N. C., October 15, 1918, W. L. McAtee.

***Hymetta trifasciata* var. *anthisma*, new variety.**

The most richly colored variety; the tegminal maculae scarlet; crossband 1 dull crimson darker edged; and crossband 2 varying from orange to scarlet. The markings on head and thorax which are red in the typical variety are pale yellow or wanting in this variety; one specimen has a median orange vitta abbreviated in front, on pronotum.

Type, a female from Dallas, Texas, September 12, 1907, on grape (U. S. N. M.).

Paratype, a female from Odenton, Md., August 14, 1918, on hickory, W. L. McAtee.

